
Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

May 14, 2018

Spring Dermatology & Skin Care 2018



SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

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Curcumin-induced apoptosis in the repair of burns and photo-damaged skin

Madalene C Y Heng
UCLA School of Medicine, USA


Phosphorylase kinase is an enzyme released five mins after injury. This dual specificity enzyme phosphorylates both serine and tyrosine moieties necessary to activate downstream NF- κ B (released 30 mins post-injury) resulting in gene transcription of multiple injury-induced processes, including inflammation and scarring. Curcumin, a selective and non-competitive phosphorylase kinase inhibitor, blocks NK- κ B-dependent processes, resulting in healing of damaged tissue (burns) with minimal scarring. Photo-damaged skin from UVB and UVA injury is further complicated by DNA damage, with the formation of cells with increased potential for tumor transformation. The DNA Damage Repair (DDR) Pathway, triggered by DSBs (double stranded breaks) is governed at its entry by a family of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinases - ATR, ATM and DNA-PK, that control Cell Cycle Arrest, Nucleotide Excision/Repair and DNA strand replication respectively. Phosphorylase kinase has also been shown to phosphorylate the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinases, thus initiating the laborious DNA Damage Repair Pathway that often results in survival of DNA damaged cells with an increased risk of tumor transformation. Curcumin, by inhibiting phosphorylase kinase, therefore, blocks the entry

into the DNA Damage Repair Pathway, resulting in Curcumin-induced apoptosis, which not only induces early removal of DNA damaged cells but also allows the space for replacement by new healthy undamaged cells. This process results in the rapid repair of burns and sunburns and decreases the risk of survival of DNA damaged cells with increased risk of photo-carcinogenesis. In chronically photo-damaged skin, the removal of premalignant and early malignant cells by Curcumin-induced apoptosis is also beneficial in the management of photo-damaged skin. In this presentation, we have included clinical examples of the salutary effects of topical Curcumin in burns and photo-damaged skin.

Speaker Biography

Madalene C Y Heng is a Professor of Medicine/Dermatology, David Geffen UCLA School of Medicine. After completion of 25 years in full-time academia, she is currently in private practice as a Dermatologist in Camarillo, California. She is the author of over 85 publications, in peer-reviewed journals. She is a reviewer of multiple journals with Editorial positions in others. Her expertise includes an interest in the biochemistry and pathophysiology of disease including acne, wound healing and psoriasis. She is the Inventor of Curcumin gel.

e: madaleneheng@aol.com

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Skin cancer detection via deep analytics of harmonically generated microscopy (HGM) images

Chris Gwo Giun Lee
Bioinfotonics Research Center, Taiwan

Approximately 5.4 million new skin cancer cases are diagnosed in United States every year. It was reported that the survival rate increases from 14% to 97% with early treatment hence placing high importance in the early detection of this disease. We will, therefore, introduce a computer-aided-diagnosis (CAD) algorithm for differential diagnosis of pigmented lesions in HGM images by which the pathological structures described by the dermatologist in National Taiwan University's Hospital are used to quantify healthiness, age, distinguish gender, etc. of the subject in addition to assisting the enhancement of the efficiency and inter/intra consistencies during HGM image reading. These corresponding knowledges of human experts were also transferred to the Artificial Intelligence (AI) machine in characterizing the feature layers of the Deep Convolution Neural Network (CNN). With limited data of approximately

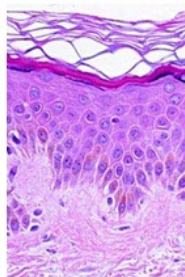
2000 HGM images based on transfer learning, detection of basal cell carcinoma (BCC) was achieved with a recognition rate of 97.3% accuracy, 98.7% sensitivity and 95.9% specificity.

Speaker Biography

Chris Gwo Giun Lee is an investigator in the field of data science including bioinformatics and multimedia. He has previously held leading and managerial positions in the industry such as System Architect in former Philips Semiconductor in Silicon Valley. He has joined NCKU in 2003 where he found and is currently directing the Bioinfotonics Research Center (BITS). He conducts highly multidisciplinary research having collaborations with IBM TJ Watson Research Center on cloud computing; Inform Genomics Inc., found by experts from MD Anderson Cancer Research Center, Harvard Medical School, and MIT, on analytics architecture for precision medicine; Banner Health Research on intelligent health cloud for Alzheimer disease; National Taiwan University on harmonically generated microscopy medical image processing, etc.

e: clee@mail.ncku.edu.tw

Cross section of human skin



Stratum corneum (SC)
Stratum granulosum (SG)
Stratum spinosum (SS)
Stratum basale (SB)

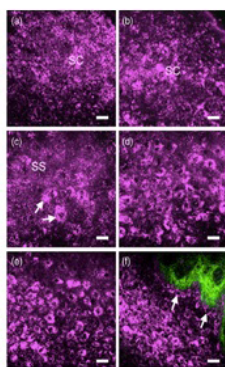
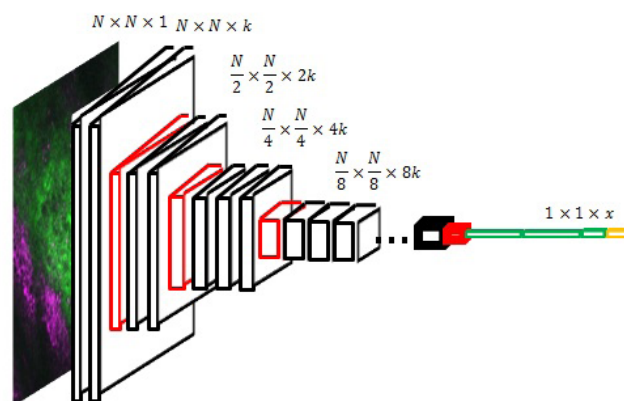


Image stack in epidermis



 Notes:

Symposium-I
May 14, 2018

Hyaluronic acid-based fillers and botulinum toxin in cosmetic dermatology

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Adilson Da Costa

Orange County Plastic Surgery, USA

Rheological aspect of hyaluronic acid fillers


Hyaluronic acid (HA) is the most-abundant glycosaminoglycan in the human body and it is made by repetitive sequences of D-Glucuronic Acid + N-Acetyl D-Glucosamine. Indeed, HA represents 15% of body weight in individuals weighing around 70Kg; skin represents 50% of total HA in the body; and 1/3 of total HA in the human body is metabolized daily. HA-based aesthetic dermal filler has 400-6,000 KDa of molecular weight and presents a high hygroscopic function for extracellular matrix (increases immediately in 15% its volume). Based on the short 12-hour half-life of a noncross linked HA-based filler, scientists created cross linked HA-based fillers that have better stability against metalloproteinase and a long-lasting durability. However, such manufacture profile impacts directly on the HA-based product rheological properties (rheology is the study of the flow of matter of a product, under external conditions in which they respond with plastic flow rather than deforming elastically in response to an applied force). In this lecture, the speaker will explore the different rheological

properties of different commercial HA-based fillers, based on their manufacture process.

Speaker Biography

Adilson Da Costa is a Brazilian dermatologist that lives in Atlanta, GA, USA. He got his MD from Santa Casa of Sao Paulo School of Medicine, wherein he also completed his specialization in Dermatology. He obtained his MSc in Dermatology from Federal University of Sao Paulo, PhD from the University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine and he did his Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Dermatology at Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA. Currently, he is a Tenured Professor for the PhD and MSc Programs at the State of Sao Paulo Workers' Welfare Institute, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil. He is a very experienced Researcher in Dermatology and has served as a Principal Investigator in more than 150 projects, either clinical or *in vitro*, which helped him to take place as an Advisory Board Member for important companies, such as Galderma, Sinclair, Avon, L'Oréal, Hypermarcas, and Natura; moreover, his research skills has helped him to be a common scientific resource for the general media, and an frequent speaker in international scientific meetings. He has already two books published "Dermatology in Pregnancy" (Guanabara Koogan) and International Textbook of *Cosmeceuticals* (Elsevier) and is now working on an international masterpiece on dermatological procedures. He has more than 60 manuscripts and chapter of books already published.

e: adilson_costa@hotmail.com

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Rodrigo Amaral

Welfare Institute, Brazil

Improvement of the quality of life after treatment with hyaluronic acid fillers and botulinum toxin


Treatments with hyaluronic acid (HA) and botulinum toxin (BT) are common in aesthetic dermatology in order to satisfy patients' look and improvement of beauty and self-esteem. Patients have the perception of the improvement of quality of life when feeling themselves more confident in their personal lifestyle or, even though, in their work scene. In the clinical experience, it's more and more observed that most of those who treat for the first time will return to do other aesthetic procedures; moreover, it's really common to observe that those who are scared of the final outcomes, when doing it for the first time, the benefits obtained are do impressive and worthy

over the naïve expectations. In this lecture, we will explore how important HA and BT are to improve the quality of life for those who have performed such aesthetic medical treatments, which brings their usage worldwide spread and consecrated in the medical scene.

Speaker Biography

Rodrigo Amaral is a Brazilian dermatologist and is expertise in surgical and cosmetic dermatology. He is pursuing his Master's degree in Health Science. He is the Director of Clínica Dermis, Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil and a Trainer in fillers and toxin botulinum procedures.

e: drigoamaral@yahoo.com

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Clarissa Prati

Brazilian Society of Dermatology, Brazil

Advanced use of hyaluronic acid fillers for the facial anti-aging approach

The cellular and anatomical changes, as time goes by, result in an important and progressive loss of soft tissue volume in the face, with wrinkles and sagging skin. In this context, dermal fillers were an amazing discover and hyaluronic acid-based (HA) products are the most popular, non-permanent injectable materials, which is available for the treatment of ageing skin. For the last years, the techniques have been substantially updated, with facial anatomy and technique proportions taken in deep consideration to best use HA to restore lost volume, sculpt the face, and improve overall facial harmony in an accurate manner

for each patient needs.

Speaker Biography

Clarissa Prati is an Italian-Brazilian Dermatologist. She has completed her MSc in Clinical Medicine. Currently, she is a PhD Student in Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, mentor in Pediatric Dermatology at Pontificia Universidade Católica RS/São Lucas Hospital, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. She has also a private office in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, wherein she explores her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology, aside of being the President of State of Rio Grande do Sul's Section of the Brazilian Society of Dermatology.

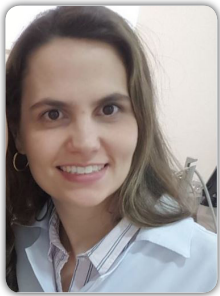
e: prati@terra.com.br



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Renata Indelicato Zac

Minas Gerais' Military Hospital, Brazil

Non-conventional use of botulinum toxin in cosmetic dermatology


Botulinum toxin type A (BoNT-A) has been used for many dermatological conditions, apart from aesthetic treatments and focal hyperhidrosis. In keloids and hypertrophic scars, botulinum toxin may alleviate tension on wound edges, resulting in superior cosmetic outcome. Lower sebum production and decreased pores size were observed after intradermal BoNT-A facial applications. BoNT -A inhibits nerve-derived release of calcitonin gene-related peptide and substance P, resulting in psoriasis remission. In androgenetic alopecia, BoNT-A reduces pressure on vasculature and increases blood flow, which results in the reduction of the enzymatic conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone. Patients with Raynaud phenomenon experienced resolution of pain and healing of digital ulcers. The reduction on sweat production can diminish skin flora and its

proinflammatory effect in cases of hidradenitis suppurativa and Hailey-Hailey Disease. Improvement of pruritus and vesiculation confirmed efficacy of BoNT-A in dyshidrotic eczema. The injection of botulin toxin may reduce various substances that sensitize nociceptors, thus having an analgesic role on neuropathic pain, such as postherpetic neuralgia. Improvement in pruritus was also seen in notalgia parasthetica.

Speaker Biography

Renata Indelicato Zac is a Brazilian Dermatologist and has her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology and is pursuing her Master's degree in Health Science. She is the Director of Clinica Attento, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil, and Mentor in dermatology training at Minas Gerais' Military Hospital.

e: renatazac@hotmail.com

 Notes:

Symposium-II

May 14, 2018

How cosmetic dermatology is working on treating Alopecia: From clinical to surgical treatment

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Adilson Da Costa

Welfare Institute, USA

Introduction for the clinical treatment of Alopecia: What is a cosmeceutical?

Functional and ornamental products that is not inert when in contact with the skin. Their activities range between those of medicine and cosmetics. Cosmeceutical isn't a global concept, reason why it's also named dermaceuticals, dermocosmetics, active cosmetics, functional cosmetics, or quasi-drugs. This term was used for the very first time in 1980, by Dr Albert M Kligman, as a criticism against the 1938's American Conference that established the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, wherein drugs soothes, cover, prevent, or treat diseases, and have the obligation of having safety and efficacy tests to support the clinical claim, whereas cosmetics were only categorized as products that beautify or enhance appearance, with no effect in skin structure or function, and no obligation of safety and efficacy tests to support their claim. However, what about products that can have one or more of the following mechanisms of action: activate a receptor, enhance barrier function, increase exfoliation, normalize cellular repair, decrease inflammation, inhibit oxidation, provide a cellular messenger, regulate cellular communication, modulate pigmentation, and deliver photoprotection? There are the ten basic cosmeceutical

mechanisms of action. This lecture will explore about the cosmeceutical world and unravel some basic concepts that make the audience better understand about this category of products.

Speaker Biography

Adilson Da Costa is a Brazilian Dermatologist that lives in Atlanta, GA, USA. He got his MD from Santa Casa of Sao Paulo School of Medicine, wherein he also completed his specialization in Dermatology. He obtained his MSc in Dermatology from Federal University of Sao Paulo, PhD from the University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine and he did his Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Dermatology at Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA. Currently, he is a Tenured Professor for the PhD and MSc Programs at the State of Sao Paulo Workers' Welfare Institute, Sao Paulo, SP, and Brazil. He is a very experienced Researcher in Dermatology and has served as a Principal Investigator in more than 150 projects, either clinical or *in vitro*, which helped him to take place as an Advisory Board Member for important companies, such as Galderma, Sinclair, Avon, L'Oréal, Hypermarcas, and Natura; moreover, his research skills has helped him to be a common scientific resource for the general media, and an frequent speaker in international scientific meetings. He has already two books published "Dermatology in Pregnancy" (Guanabara Koogan) and International Textbook of *Cosmeceuticals* (Elsevier) and is now working on an international masterpiece on dermatological procedures. He has more than 60 manuscripts and chapter of books already published.

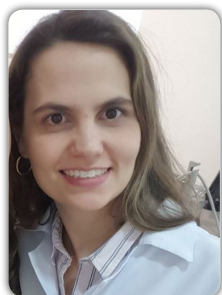
e: adilson_costa@hotmail.com



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Renata Indelicato Zac

Minas Gerais' Military Hospital, Brazil

Exploring the clinical treatments for Alopecia

Currently, only finasteride 1mg for male patients and minoxidil 2 and 5% solution and 5% foam are FDA-approved for the treatment of male and female pattern hair loss. Low-level laser light therapy is FDA-cleared for the treatment of androgenetic alopecia. In women with hyperandrogenism, spironolactone, finasteride and ciproterone acetate appear useful. Finasteride is a competitive inhibitor of type II 5- α -reductase, and acts by decreasing the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone. Minoxidil increases duration of anagen and enlarges miniaturized follicles. It is also a potassium channel opener and vasodilator. Topical latanoprost 0.1%, topical melatonin, a formulation containing follistatin, keratinocyte growth factor (KGF), and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), plasma rich in growth factors and adipose-derived stem cell-conditioned medium could be useful for stimulating hair

follicle activity and treating hair loss. *Serenoa repens* extract has been shown to inhibit both types of 5- α reductase. Treatment should be used for 12 months before making a decision about efficacy. In women on hormone replacement therapy or oral contraceptive pill, the dose and type should be stabilized. DHEA or testosterone should be avoided. Tinted powders, lotions, and hair sprays, wigs, hair pieces, and hair extensions can provide cosmetic relief to patients.

Speaker Biography

Renata Indelicato Zac is a Brazilian Dermatologist and has her expertise in Clinical and Cosmetic Dermatology and is pursuing her Master's degree in Health Science. She is the Director of Clinica Attento, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil, and Mentor in dermatology training at Minas Gerais' Military Hospital.

e: renatazac@hotmail.com



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Rodrigo Amaral

Welfare Institute, Brazil

Alopecia is more than baldness; It's a lack of quality of life

One of the most frequent complaints in the dermatologist clinic is the hair loss. Indeed, there are several reasons for it: genetic (androgenetic alopecia), immunological/inflammatory (alopecia areata/lichen planopilaris, for instance), and secondary to systemic diseases (such as lupus systemic). Especially for women, hair loss is a problem that can cause low self-esteem and, even though, depression. Some people can't leave home for their daily activities; however, some are more positive, using wigs and face to the problem in a good way. The hair is considered the frame of the face, reason why hair loss causes important changes in aesthetic facial form. In this

lecture, we will discuss how hair loss can impact people's life style and how the dermatologists can provide treatments to the patients that, completely, will improvement patient's quality of life.

Speaker Biography

Rodrigo Amaral is a Brazilian Dermatologist and is expertise in Surgical and Cosmetic Dermatology. He is pursuing his Master's degree in Health Science. He is the Director of Clínica Dermis, Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil and a Trainer in fillers and toxin botulinum procedures.

e: drigoamaral@yahoo.com



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Clarissa Prati

Brazilian Society of Dermatology, Brazil

Myths and truths about surgical treatment for different types of Alopecia


Alopecia is the scientific name for hair loss, which can be frequent for men and many women, especially in midlife. There are different conditions, though, grouped together in this definition, as androgenetic alopecia, cicatricial alopecias, alopecia areata and traction alopecia, for example. Anyhow, all of them can have a devastating emotional effect, especially for the female population, so baldness cures advertised as magical remedies and procedures are very popular, even more when expecting from the surgical approach for alopecia. As specialized physicians, it is our obligation to face our patient's doubts seriously and lead them to the correct alopecia treatments, mainly the

surgical one. In this lecture, we'll discuss this myths and truths with the concepts of evidence-based medicine for the surgical approach of alopecia.

Speaker Biography

Clarissa Prati is an Italian-Brazilian Dermatologist. She has completed her MSc in Clinical Medicine. Currently, she is a PhD Student in Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, mentor in Pediatric Dermatology at Pontifical Universidade Católica RS/São Lucas Hospital, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. She has also a private office in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, wherein she explores her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology, aside of being the President of State of Rio Grande do Sul's Section of the Brazilian Society of Dermatology.

e: prati@terra.com.br

 Notes:

Symposium-III May 14, 2018

Is acne a skin disease or a cosmetic condition?

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Adilson Da Costa

Welfare Institute, USA

Why do some patients have acne scar and others don't?

Acne scar (AS) is an entity whose psychological context can be even more important and aggressive to be treated than the skin's scar per se. Social stigmas of severe acne can, though, generate a potential impairment of mental health, social functioning, and overall well-being. Even if with all advances in cosmetic dermatology, AS is still a common problem. However, why do some patients with severe-inflammatory acne lesions don't have AS, whereas others with mild-inflammatory pattern do? In this lecture, the speaker will explore the pathological pathways that contribute to make some patients to be more prone to develop AS than others.

Speaker Biography

Adilson Da Costa is a Brazilian Dermatologist that lives in Atlanta, GA, USA. He got

his MD from Santa Casa of Sao Paulo School of Medicine, wherein he also completed his specialization in Dermatology. He obtained his MSc in Dermatology from Federal University of Sao Paulo, PhD from the University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine and he did his Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Dermatology at Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA. Currently, he is a Tenured Professor for the PhD and MSc Programs at the State of Sao Paulo Workers' Welfare Institute, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil. He is a very experienced Researcher in Dermatology and has served as a Principal Investigator in more than 150 projects, either clinical or *in vitro*, which helped him to take place as an Advisory Board Member for important companies, such as Galderma, Sinclair, Avon, L'Oréal, Hypermarcas, and Natura; moreover, his research skills has helped him to be a common scientific resource for the general media, and an frequent speaker in international scientific meetings. He has already two books published "Dermatology in Pregnancy" (Guanabara Koogan) and International Textbook of *Cosmeceuticals* (Elsevier) and is now working on an international masterpiece on dermatological procedures. He has more than 60 manuscripts and chapter of books already published.

e: adilson_costa@hotmail.com

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Clarissa Prati

Brazilian Society of Dermatology, Brazil

Update on pathogenic aspects of acne vulgaris

Acne vulgaris (AV) is one of the most commonly-seen conditions in clinical dermatology. AV pathogenesis aspects, such as the immunological features, are a topic of active research. For instance, the role of cellular receptors that lead to the production of $\text{nf-}\kappa\text{B}$ in the etiopathogenesis of AV has been studied with a growing number of emerging clinical trials in order to launch new therapies to the market. There is also some evidence that sebocytes actively participate in inflammatory processes in the skin, leading to the generation of Th17 cells, which results in increasing facial skin pH and could predispose individuals to AV recurrence.

Speaker Biography

Clarissa Prati is an Italian-Brazilian Dermatologist. She has completed her MSc in Clinical Medicine. Currently, she is a PhD student in Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, mentor in Pediatric Dermatology at Pontifícia Universidade Católica RS/São Lucas Hospital, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. She has also a private office in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, wherein she explores her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology, aside of being the President of State of Rio Grande do Sul's Section of the Brazilian Society of Dermatology.

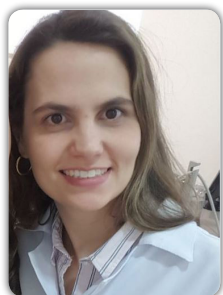
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Renata Indelicato Zac

Minas Gerais' Military Hospital, Brazil

When acne is not only acne vulgarism: Different types of acne

Acne excoriee occurs predominantly in females, who remove even the smallest lesions on the skin. Appropriate psychological support may help. Steroids, halogens, anti-epileptic drugs, antituberculous drugs and others may produce acneiform eruptions, which are usually monomorphic. The causative drug should be stopped if possible. Appropriate acne therapy is often successful. The term endocrine acne should be reserved for cases of acne associated with Cushing's disease, late-onset congenital adrenogenital syndrome and polycystic ovarian syndrome. In those cases, treatment should focus the endocrinological problem. Cosmetic acne usually occurs in the perioral area of adult females who have used cosmetics for a long time. Patients should be warned to switch to a non-comedogenic cosmetic and treated with topical retinoids or benzoyl peroxide. Dissecting folliculitis and hidradenitis suppurativa share with acne the follicular occlusion triad and subsequent granulomatous response. A chronically

progressive inflammatory disease of the scalp in the first case and a persistent disease that affects the axillae, breasts, genital and perianal areas and buttocks in the latter are seen. Many different treatments have been tried, such as topical and oral antibiotics, oral isotretinoin, topical, intralesional and systemic steroids, and surgical excision. Acne with solar comedones (Favre-Racouchot syndrome), is characterized by multiple comedones on a sun-damaged skin, usually symmetrically affecting the periorbital areas and the cheeks. The lesions are removed with a comedone expressor, and a topical retinoid to suppress the formation future comedones may help.

Speaker Biography

Renata Indelicato Zac is a Brazilian Dermatologist and has her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology and is pursuing her Master's degree in Health Science. She is the Director of Clinica Attento, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil, and Mentor in dermatology training at Minas Gerais' Military Hospital.

e: renatazac@hotmail.com



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Rodrigo Amaral

Welfare Institute, Brazil

Exploring the different guidelines for treating acne vulgaris


Acne is one of the most prevalent diseases, especially those aged 12 to 24 years. Currently, there are several guidelines in the world, and in most, the treatment is based according classification of the disease as comedonal, moderate and severe. Propionibacterium acnes (P acnes) is implicated in the physiopathology of acne, a Gram-positive anaerobe that is implicated in the inflammatory phase of acne. Topical therapy (benzoyl peroxide, topical, retinoids, topical antibiotics, salicylic acid and azelaic acid) is a standard of care in acne treatment. Systemic antibiotics (tetracycline, erythromycin and Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole) are a standard of care in the management of moderate and severe acne and treatment-

resistant forms of inflammatory acne. Oral antiandrogens, such as spironolactone and cyproterone acetate, can be useful in the treatment of acne. Oral isotretinoin is approved for the treatment of severe recalcitrant nodular acne. Associated therapies are chemical peels, comedone removal and intralesional steroids.

Speaker Biography

Rodrigo Amaral is a Brazilian Dermatologist and is expertise in Surgical and Cosmetic Dermatology. He is pursuing his Master's degree in Health Science. He is the Director of Clínica Dermis, Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil and a Trainer in fillers and toxin botulinum procedures.

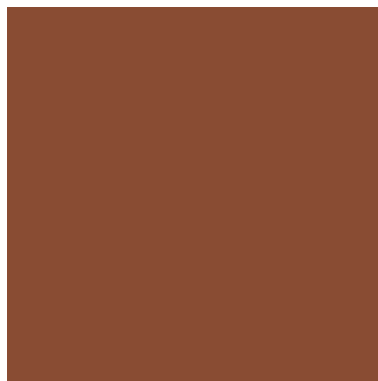
e: drigoamaral@yahoo.com.br

 Notes:

Symposium-IV May 14, 2018

Pigmented disorders

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Adilson Da Costa

Welfare Institute, USA

The process of melanogenesis

The immediate sun effect on skin is cutaneous hyperpigmentation with delay in the formation of new melanin. However, the prolonged, recurrent sun exposure implies definitive changes in the quantity and distribution of melanin in the skin. This process is named melanogenesis, wherein a lot of biomolecular mechanisms take place in order to set up the pigmentation of the skin. The crucial threshold in this process is tyrosinase, an enzyme which converts tyrosine into DOPA and, subsequently, in dopaquinone. Since physical appearance has currently become an aspect of great importance in the modern world, hyperpigmentation due to an excess of melanin production cause psychosocial disorders due to their unaesthetic nature. Based on introduction provide in these few paragraphs, this lecture will provide an overview of the melanogenesis process, which is fundamental to help scientists to dig into new compounds and products that can be helpful for the clinical approach of different hyperpigmented skin disorders, such as melasma.

Speaker Biography

Adilson Da Costa is a Brazilian Dermatologist that lives in Atlanta, GA, USA. He got his MD from Santa Casa of Sao Paulo School of Medicine, wherein he also completed his specialization in Dermatology. He obtained his MSc in Dermatology from Federal University of Sao Paulo, PhD from the University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine and he did his Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Dermatology at Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA. Currently, he is a Tenured Professor for the PhD and MSc Programs at the State of Sao Paulo Workers' Welfare Institute, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil. He is a very experienced Researcher in Dermatology and has served as a Principal Investigator in more than 150 projects, either clinical or *in vitro*, which helped him to take place as an Advisory Board Member for important companies, such as Galderma, Sinclair, Avon, L'Oréal, Hypermarcas, and Natura; moreover, his research skills has helped him to be a common scientific resource for the general media, and an frequent speaker in international scientific meetings. He has already two books published "Dermatology in Pregnancy" (Guanabara Koogan) and International Textbook of *Cosmeceuticals* (Elsevier) and is now working on an international masterpiece on dermatological procedures. He has more than 60 manuscripts and chapter of books already published.

e: adilson_costa@hotmail.com



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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada



Renata Indelicato Zac

Minas Gerais' Military Hospital, Brazil

How to clinically treat melasma?


Melasma is a chronic acquired hypermelanosis of the skin, characterized by irregular brown macules symmetrically distributed on sun-exposed areas of the body, particularly on the face. It is a common cause of demand for dermatological care that affects mainly women and more pigmented phenotypes (Fitzpatrick skin types III-V). There are some known triggering factors such as sun exposure, pregnancy, sexual hormones, inflammatory processes of the skin, use of cosmetics, steroids, and photosensitizing drugs. The main scope of therapy of melasma is protection from sunlight and depigmentation. Pigment reduction is achieved by using chemicals that interfere with various steps of the melanogenesis pathways via: (i) the retardation of proliferation of melanocytes; (ii) the inhibition of melanosome formation and melanin synthesis; and (iii)

the enhancement of melanosome degradation. First-line therapy usually consists of topical compounds that affect the melanin synthesis pathway, broad-spectrum photoprotection, and camouflage. Chemical peels are often added in second-line therapy. Laser and light therapies represent potentially promising options for patients who are refractory to other modalities, but also carry a significant risk of worsening the disease.

Speaker Biography

Renata Indelicato Zac is a Brazilian dermatologist and has her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology and is pursuing her Master's degree in Health Science. She is the Director of Clinica Attento, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil, and Mentor in dermatology training at Minas Gerais' Military Hospital.

e: renatazac@hotmail.com

 Notes:

SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada



Rodrigo Amaral

Welfare Institute, Brazil

Other hyperpigmented lesions non-melasma and frequent hypopigmented lesions


Hyperpigmentation disorders usually become from increase of the production of melanin or from increase of the density of the melanocyte dyschromicum erythema perstans, or ashy dermatosis, is a rare chronic acquired skin disease characterized by gray hyperpigmented patches with erythematous borders. Its etiology is unknown and there is no specific treatment for the condition. Drug induced hyperpigmentation is caused by several substances: chemotherapeutic agents, metals, amiodarone, clofazimine, hydroquinone, minocycline, psoralens and others. In most of cases, the pigmentation is solved discontinuing the drug. Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation appears after a cutaneous injury. UV radiation can make the lesion worse. In flagellate dermatitis, we can observe linear macules hyperpigmented on chest and back, mainly and it appears after using bleomycin; reversible discontinuing the drug. Vitiligo is an idiopathic disorder characterized by dyspigmented stains and available melanocytes are not found in the skin. Many treatments are reported as UVB narrow band, PUVA, corticosteroids, topical immunosuppressants, surgical therapies, micropigmentation and lasers. Macular Progressive Hypomelanosis is very common, mainly in young woman. It's characterized by hypopigmented macules on chest and

abdomen, rounded, assintomatica. Prurido is not observed, as well desquamation. This can be treated with benzoyl peroxide 5% and UVA radiation. Pityriasis versicolor is an infectious disorder caused by *Malassezia sp*, a round hypomelanotic macule appears with desquamation, usually bilateral, on chest and shoulders or sometimes on abdomen. Hypomelanotic mycosis fungoides is an early stage of the disease. More common in higher phototypes, 30-40 years old, the lesions occur in torso and extremities and can be itchy. Hypomelanotic macules can be found in leprosy and they use to be small, multiples and not clearly. The lesions are common on face, extremities and gluteal region. Hyposensitivity and anhidrosis is possible. Halo nevus is frequent in child and young people. It's characterized by a central pigmented nevus and a round amelanotic macule. Asymptomatic, more common on back.

Speaker Biography

Rodrigo Amaral is a Brazilian dermatologist and is expertise in Surgical and Cosmetic Dermatology. He is pursuing his Master's degree in Health Science. He is the Director of Clínica Dermis, Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brazil and a Trainer in fillers and toxin botulinum procedures.

e: drigoamaral@yahoo.com

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada



Clarissa Prati

Brazilian Society of Dermatology, Brazil

Assessment of cutaneous effects secondary to oral supplementation with omega-3, -6 and -9 exclusive or associated with tetracycline, in the skin of patients with papulopustular acne - Preliminary results

Introduction: The sebaceous glands secretion in acne vulgaris (AV) is composed of lipids with a decrease of free fatty acids (FFA), especially linoleic acid (AL). It unprotects the glandular epithelial wall, which is assaulted by FFA hydrolyzed of triglycerides by the P. acnes lipase. The role of cellular receptors that lead to the production of nuclear factor kappa B in the etiopathogenesis of AV has been studied in new therapies clinical trials.

Hypothesis: Oral supplementation of AL in patients with AV interferes with the expression of the receptor-activated receiver proliferator gamma (PPAR- γ).

Methods: Nineteen patients with papulopustular acne received for 90 days: Group A, 300mg/day of lymecycline; Group B, 540mg gamalinoleico acids, 510mg linoleic and oleic 1200mg/day; Group C: groups A+B. In the initial and final visits, inflammatory lesions biopsies were made for immunohistochemical analysis. The cells stained with antibody PPAR- γ were analyzed by two experienced observers and the results grouped into non-existent expression (0), low (1), medium (2) and high (3) in the epidermis, sebaceous glands and hair follicles. The results

obtained before and after the treatments were compared, as well as the groups with each other, with data assessed by median.

Results: There was a reduction tendency in the PPARG marking of the interanexial epithelium in the Group C (median values: 2,5 before and 1,5 after treatment).

Conclusion: Even though this study has limits inherent to the restricted sample, it's seems like lymecycline works better when associated with AL supplementation in the papulopustular acne treatment.

Speaker Biography

Clarissa Prati is an Italian-Brazilian Dermatologist. She has completed her MSc in Clinical Medicine. Currently, she is a PhD student in Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, mentor in Pediatric Dermatology at Pontific Universidade Católica RS/São Lucas Hospital, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. She has also a private office in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, wherein she explores her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology, aside of being the President of State of Rio Grande do Sul's Section of the Brazilian Society of Dermatology.

e: prati@terra.com.br



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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

May 15, 2018

Spring Dermatology & Skin Care 2018



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May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Assessment of immunohistochemical aspects in papulopustular

Clarissa Prati

Brazilian Society of Dermatology, Brazil

In recent years, the role of cellular receptors that lead to the production of nuclear factor kappa B in the etiopathogenesis of acne vulgaris (AV) has been studied, with a growing number of new therapies clinical trials. Therefore, it is important to contribute with immunohistochemical analysis description in AV to best compare this treatments result.

Methods: 19 male patients with papulopustular acne without any treatment for at least 30 days were included in this study and back inflammatory lesions biopsy were made for immunohistochemical analysis in all of them. The cells stained with antibodies to receptor-activated receiver proliferator gamma (PPAR- γ) and nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptors (NOD) 1 e 2 were analyzed by optical microscopic reading of light held by two experienced observers, subjectively, and the results grouped into non-existent expression (0), low (1), medium (2) and high (3) immunological cells in the epidermis (EP), sebaceous glands (SG) and hair follicles (HF). The data were assessed by

median (M), with minimum (mn) and maximum (max) values [M (mn, max)].

Results: To PPAR- γ there were found values EP 2 (0,3), SG 2 (1,3) and HF 1(0,3); to NOD1, EP 3 (1,3), SG 2 (1,3) and HF 2(0,3) and to NOD2, EP 2 (1,3), SG 2 (0,3) and HF 1(0,2).

Conclusions: It seems that these receptors are well distributed em key structures in papulopustular acne and therapeutic opportunities for pharmacological modulation must be explored

Speaker Biography

Clarissa Prati is an Italian-Brazilian Dermatologist with an MSc in Clinical Medicine. Currently, she is a PhD student in Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, and Mentor in Pediatric Dermatology at Pontificia Universidade Católica RS/São Lucas Hospital, Porto Alegre, RS, and Brazil. She also has a private office in Porto Alegre, RS, and Brazil, wherein she explores her expertise in clinical and cosmetic dermatology, aside of being the President of State of Rio Grande do Sul's section of the Brazilian Society of Dermatology.

e: prati@terra.com.br



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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Omega 3 testing for skin health: A tool for personalized dermatology

Leodevico (Vic) L Ilag
Xerion Limited, Australia

Omega 3 fatty acids play an important role in maintaining skin health and for its anti-inflammatory properties. Omega 3 fatty acid deficiency is associated with dermatological conditions such as acne, atopic dermatitis and psoriasis. However, most of the skin care products in the market today, do not incorporate omega 3 fatty acids and while omega 3 fatty acids are recommended in the diet for healthy skin, there is no clear guidance on the appropriate amount of omega 3 fatty acids needed for healthy skin. Moreover, inflammation which is elevated in most dermatological conditions and a concern for skin health is not usually measured. Numerous studies have demonstrated the importance of essential fatty acids especially the polyunsaturated omega 3 fatty acids – DHA (docosahexaenoic acid) and EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) in heart, joint and brain health as evident in numerous clinical studies. The omega 3 index, which represents the amount of DHA and EPA as a percentage of the total fatty acids in red blood cells, has been accepted as a powerful biomarker for measuring cardiovascular health. Several clinical trials have shown that an omega 3 index greater than 8% is a good indicator of favorable cardiovascular health, while an index of 4% and below represents high risk. Knowledge of an individual's index facilitates direct intervention with omega 3 supplementation either through a diet of oily fish or fish/algal oil supplements. Recent studies indicate that a higher omega 3 indexes (10%) correlates to better insulin sensitivity, which has implications in a more favourable metabolic profile. To date, there is no recommended omega 3 index for skin health, although there are studies suggesting

that higher intake of omega 3 fatty acids can alleviate acne, atopic dermatitis and psoriasis symptoms. The presentation will describe an improved dried blood spot technology that stabilizes the labile polyunsaturated fatty acids facilitating the measurement of an individual's omega 3 index from a few blood drops obtained from a simple finger prick with no need for refrigeration. This is much more cost-effective and convenient than the traditional method which requires whole blood obtained from an arm venipuncture and preservation of the blood in liquid nitrogen (-190C) prior to analysis. The technology is not limited to determining the omega 3 indexes but includes measurement of inflammation markers such as the omega 6:3 and AA (arachidonic acid)/EPA ratios. The AA/EPA inflammation marker is upstream of the inflammation pathway regulating downstream, the commonly used inflammation markers (TNF-alpha, IL-6, C-reactive protein). Thus, AA/EPA ratio is a good marker for silent, chronic low-grade or subclinical inflammation. The described technology can facilitate the adoption of the omega 3 index in dermatology especially in its use in clinical trials. This should lead to a recommended omega 3 index targeted for skin health and represents a step towards personalized dermatology.

Speaker Biography

Leodevico (Vic) L Ilag is Chief Scientific Officer and has more than 20 years of biotech experience in the discovery and development of biologics and diagnostics serving in multiple senior executive roles in R&D and business development with several biotech companies in Australia and Europe.

e: vilag@xerion.com.au



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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Novel bio-engineered dermo-epidermal skin grafts: A report on phase I clinical data and new experimental findings

Ernst Reichmann

Tissue Biology Research Unit, Switzerland

The Tissue Biology Research Unit (TBRU) in Zurich has bio-engineered innovative autologous skin grafts for the treatment of skin defects and abnormalities such as burns, chronic wounds, wounds caused by tumor resection and infections. Our skin grafts can reach up to 70 times the size of the original biopsy in a relatively short time (min 12 days for a dermal graft, 20 days for a dermo-epidermal graft). After transplantation, the bio-engineered autologous skin grafts permanently remain on the patient and replace skin in its full thickness. Phase I clinical studies for one of our products (denovoSkin) are now completed. Results in terms of safety (and already efficacy) are very promising. Multicentric Phase II studies have started in late 2017 in six different clinical centers in Switzerland, the Netherlands and Great Britain. Orphan Drug Designation (ODD) for the treatment of burn injuries has been reached for denovoSkin in Europe (EMA), Switzerland (Swissmedic) and the USA (FDA). Our present

research focuses on the development of even more complex skin grafts which will comprise pigmentation (to match the skin color of the patient), and the establishment of a dermal network of blood capillaries (to fasten take and regeneration after transplantation). A corresponding product is close to being used at the bed-side. Pre-clinical studies (including proof of concept and toxicological studies) have already been conducted. Establishment of the GMP production of this product is ongoing and within reach. First-in-man trials, on both adults and children, are foreseen for late 2018.

Speaker Biography

Ernst Reichmann is currently in Tissue Biology Research Unit as a Group Head and Professor in Switzerland. He is the author of over 60 publications, in peer-reviewed journals. He is a reviewer for multiple journals with positions in others. His expertise includes an interest in the Tissue Biology of skin grafts including dermatological diseases.

e: madaleneheng@aol.com



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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Homeostatic renormalization of hair and skin tissue using adult stem cell S2RM technology

Greg Maguire

University of California, USA


Different sets of molecules are released from multiple stem cell types in any given tissue, and are naturally packaged into a “smart liposome” called the exosome, which has highly evolved protection, targeting, and delivery characteristics for the molecules. Most of the healing properties of stem cells derive from these molecules. Chronological aging, and many environmental factors during the aging process, lead to diminished stem cell function throughout our bodies, and the quantity and quality of the stem cell released molecules (SRM) that nourish the hair and skin are reduced, leading to disruption of homeostasis and a chronic para-inflammatory state. This unhealthy state of the skin and hair forms wrinkles, sags, and loss of elasticity, and follicular miniaturization. Homeostatic renormalization can be achieved by returning the normal SRM to the aged skin and scalp, and is best achieved using multiple types of adult stem cells normally found in the particular tissue. The collection of molecules from multiple stem cells types,

as opposed to a single molecule traditionally used in therapeutic development is called a “systems therapeutic.” The systems therapeutic induces emergent, collective efficacy that is vastly greater than that of using one or a few molecules, and when developed using endogenous human molecules and exosomes, produces a superior therapeutic with optimal safety and efficacy profiles. Examples of the therapeutic value of S2RM technology for a number of skin (e.g. acne) and hair conditions (e.g. alopecia) will be shown.

Speaker Biography

Greg Maguire is a former Professor of Neuroscience and Ophthalmology at the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine. He was a Fulbright-Fogarty Fellow at the National Institutes of Health USA, and his research has been supported by the NIH and NSF, as well as numerous private foundations. With over 100 publications emanating from his work at UC Berkeley and UCSD, he recently established two biotech companies, where his patented S2RM technology is used to treat neurodegenerative and skin diseases, and conditions.

e: madaleneheng@aol.com

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

A case of subungual melanoma *in situ* in an 18-year-old girl presented with total melanonychia

Hai-Jin Park

Inje University, South Korea

Subungual melanoma (SUM) is a rare variant of malignant melanoma. It accounts for 3% of melanomas in the Caucasian population. In Asians, however, the proportion of SUM is higher and it accounts for up to approximately 10% and 18% of cutaneous melanoma cases in Japan and Korea, respectively. The mean age of onset of SUM is between 59 and 63 years old, and SUM is very rare in adolescents. The 18-year-old girl presented with a seven year history of black discoloration of the nail plate and dark brown pigmentation around the right thumb nail. Initially, a longitudinal pigmented band was noted on the nail plate, which then widened and darkened over time. Gradually, periungual black discoloration developed on the hyponychium and proximal nail folds. In addition, splitting and fissuring of the nail plate were noted. There was no family history of malignant

melanoma. Skin biopsy from the nail plate showed irregular proliferation of spindle or round atypical melanocytes with hyper chromatic nuclei at the dermal-epidermal junction and pagetoid spreading of atypical melanocytes in the epidermis. Immunohistochemical, atypical melanocytes were positive for HMB-45. Based on these findings, the patient was diagnosed with SUM *in situ* and transferred to other hospital. The remaining lesions were completely excised via wide local excision.

Speaker Biography

Hai-Jin Park is currently a Dermatology Professor in South Korea. He is the author of over 55 publications, in peer-reviewed journals. He is a reviewer of multiple journals with editorial positions in others. His expertise includes an interest in the dermatology and dermatological diseases and melanoma disease.

e: parkgreen24@gmail.com

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Collagen stimulator for body rejuvenation and cellulitis

Gabriella Albuquerque

Hospital Central Aristarcho Pessoa, Brazil


As they work in the face, we expect a new collagen production with collagen stimulators for body areas such as arms, legs, abdomen and buttocks. I will show my experience and technique using Poly-L-lactic acid in 15 patients in the areas mention previously introducing vector approach to achieve lift effect and to refill shadow areas to reduce the sagging appearance. Consequently, we can have

a better look regarding laxity and reduction of cellulitis.

Speaker Biography

Gabriella Correa de Albuquerque work as a dermatologist in Hospital Central Aristarcho Pessoa, is a member of the Dermatology Brazilian Society and Dermatologic Surgery Brazilian Society. Has her own officer in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

e: gabriellacorrea@ig.com.br

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Successful hair restoration on bald patients with biorevitalization

Pilar Reyes Agüero

David Geffen School of Medicine, Mexico


Present strategies for the treatment of pattern hair loss are mainly focused on promoting cellular proliferation and differentiation during the hair growth cycle. That means recovering the normal physiology of the hair growth cycle. This is why I used the term bio revitalization. Bio revitalization the term we want to rebuild a physiological process leading to continuous labile tissue reconstruction. In my presentation she introduced her protocol and results with the use in combination of PRP, carboxytherapy and alfatradiol 0.025% capillary solution Supporters of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) technology suggest that its benefits include an increase in hard- and soft-tissue wound healing. In addition, the role of PRP for the treatment of pattern hair loss has been demonstrated in current reports, Injection of PRP has been demonstrated to increase vascular structures around hair follicles, also autologous PRP has been reported to induce the proliferation of dermal papilla cells. Carboxytherapy consists in the therapeutic use of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in its sterile gaseous state. At the vascular level, CO₂ increases vascular tone and produces active microcirculatory vasodilatation. CO₂ - induced vasodilatation, in addition, this promotes Bohr's effect, resulting in a higher tissue oxygenation and neoangiogenesis. The tissue stretching during infusion induces a subclinical inflammation, which triggers the repair, and tissue regeneration processes that induce the activation of macrophages, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells that stimulate neovascularization and remodeling of the extracellular matrix. Alfatradiol antagonizes the inhibitory effect of testosterone proliferation and dihydrotestosterone

in the anagen hair follicles. Consequently, alfatradiol reduces the dermal synthesis of dihydrotestosterone, inhibiting the enzyme 5 reductase. With cutaneous administration, effective concentrations of alfatradiol are obtained in the skin and only a negligible amount is absorbed. She presents her work during the last two years with the combination of these methods with the following protocol over 41 patients, 20 women 21 men, PRP intradermic, injection, every four weeks, then immediately carboxytherapy Intradermic, over the whole area to be treated, giving a second pass. Alfatradiol 0.025% Capillary solution, as home maintenance is applied in the evenings on clean and dry scalp. After the follow up of the patients and the satisfaction from the therapeutical result the author believes that these protocols have the scientific support for one of the most important treatments in the alopecia androgenic.

Speaker Biography

Pilar Reyes Agüero has studied at the University of Michoacan De San Nicholas De Hidalgo. After she attended medical school she has studied in the Institute of Higher Studies in Medicine at the University of El Conde in Mexico where she received two masters one for Aesthetic Surgery and other for Aesthetic Medicine and longevity. She has been practicing Aesthetic Surgery for over 15 years now. She is also a Professor in the Specialty of Aesthetic Medicine and Longevity at the Institute of Superior Studies in Medicine, Del Conde University in Mexico, where she teaches the students of the Masters of Cosmetic Surgery. She has been a Member of the American Academy of Cosmetic Surgery since 2004 as well as a Member of the College of Medical Professionals in Aesthetic Surgery in Mexico since 2006. She is also a Director of the International Union of Lipoplasty in Mexico-IU. Since 2012, she has been practicing PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma) for her own hair restoration protocol.

e: dr_pil@hotmail.com

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Two year evaluation of either bilobed flap or full thickness skin graft as a closure technique of the nasal tip

Marius A Kemler

Martini Hospital Groningen Netherlands

Background: There is no clarity if a bilobed flap is the best treatment of choice for reconstruction of nasal tip defects.

Method: The nose of twenty patients was photographed 2 years after surgical excision of skin cancer and closure either with a bilobed flap (n=7) or a full thickness skin graft (n=13). Photographs were assessed by two dermatologists, two plastic surgeons and two non-medically trained individuals, applying the POSAS scale.

Results: There were no significant differences between opinions of the two techniques. Overall, on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means 'no visual abnormalities' the bilobed flap scored 2.22 versus 2.33 for the skin graft. Where


medical consultants preferred the bilobed flap, non-medical individuals favored the skin graft closure.

Conclusion: We found no evidence to support the textbook statement that the bilobed flap excels for reconstruction of defects less than 1.5 cm around the nasal tip

Speaker Biography

M A Kemler is currently in private practice as a Plastic Surgeon at Martini Hospital Groningen, Netherlands. He is the Member of the Dutch Society for Plastic Surgery (NVPC) and also the Member of the Dutch Association for Hand Surgery (NVvH). He is the author of over Research Publications, in peer-reviewed journals.

e: M.Kemler@mzh.nl

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Ixekizumab in the management of on selected outpatients with moderate to severe psoriasis - New data and personal clinical experience

Norbert Behnke
Dermatologist, Germany


Based on broad personal experience in dermatology and especially in the management of patients with moderate to severe psoriasis (track of >20 years of serving both inpatients and outpatients) new data from clinical studies with ixekizumab is presented. This contains new data on long-term-efficacy of ixekizumab, effectiveness in special localizations (scalp psoriasis, nail psoriasis, palmoplantar psoriasis, genital psoriasis) as well as safety data and experiences on patients switched to ixekizumab from other biologics. Personal clinical experience from my specialized outpatient dermatology center (>300 non-selected outpatients with moderate to severe psoriasis, >250 patients on biological therapies, >50 patients on ixekizumab)

is discussed. Focusing on a relevant number of patients switched from secukinumab to ixekizumab due to first or secondary loss of efficacy significant differences between both IL-17A-inhibitors mainly in terms of efficacy and speed of therapeutic response are shown. Finally, the correlation between PASI-90-/PASI-100 response and significant changes in DLQI is highlighted.

Speaker Biography

Norbert Behnke is currently working in private practice as a Psoriasis-Specialist in Germany. She is a reviewer of multiple journals with editorial positions in others. Her expertise includes an interest in the Dermatology and psoriasis of disease including acne, wound healing and psoriasis.

e: dr.norbert.behnke@t-online.de

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SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

A bioinformatics framework for personalized detection of tumor neoepitopes

Tanushree Jaitly

University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany


In tailor-made therapeutic cancer vaccines, individual patient's genomics and transcriptomics tumor profiling is used to optimize the design of the therapy. In case of dendritic cell-based immunotherapy, tumor epitopes targeting patient's specific mutations are selected and loaded on mature dendritic cells to stimulate cytotoxic T cell mediated anticancer immunity. Here, we present a bioinformatics framework for detection of patient specific tumor neoepitopes using patient's genomics and transcriptomics profile. In the framework proposed, whole exome sequencing data from patient's tumor material are analyzed to identify tumor mutations. This information is combined with patient's haplotype information to predict tumor neoepitopes. Tumor transcriptomics data are used to predict expression of the mutations. Next, tumor peptides are classified and ranked based on their tumor and peptide

features using machine learning methods. Lastly, docking and molecular dynamics simulations are used to select the most promising tumor neoepitopes for vaccination. This computational workflow allows personalized selection of tumor neoepitopes for cancer immunotherapy. We illustrate the use of the method in a cutaneous melanoma patient.

Speaker Biography

Tanushree Jaitly is a doctoral candidate working on bioinformatics applied to dendritic cell based cancer immunotherapy. She is developing computational pipelines for high-throughput data-based (genomic and transcriptomics data) prediction of tumor neoepitopes under the supervision of Prof Dr Julio Vera-González and Prof Dr Leila Taher at Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany. Her interests are on next generation sequencing data analysis, cancer immunotherapy, 3D docking and simulation and machine learning methods.

e: Tanushree.jaitly@uk-erlangen.de

 Notes:

SPRING DERMATOLOGY & SKIN CARE EXPO CONFERENCE

May 14-15, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Thermotherapy simulations in composite tissues

Alaeddin Malek

Tarbiat Modares University, Iran


The author wants to present a mathematical base approaches for the simulation of thermal therapy. This method is useful in surgical procedures for selective removal of target in the biological multilayered tissues. In practice the process must be done without overheating the healthy tissue by controlling a source heating energy power and surface cooling temperature. One of the objectives of hyperthermia is to raise the temperature of the skin diseased to a therapeutic value, and then thermally destroy the disease. Here, he wants to describe how the practical surgical problem is modeled by a multilayered optimal control problem for some biological composite tissues, consisting of skin, fat, muscle and tumor. Mathematically, we consider bio-heat transfer equation with practical boundary conditions to attain the desired temperature at the specific final time. The microwave, the ultrasound, and the laser are popular power heating apparatus used to deposit heat for treating the tumor in the deep biological body. In this approach, the laser heat source induced by conducting heating probe inserted

at the tumors site. We control the tumor temperature inside the composite tissue, by controlling the laser heat source while the heat source is unknown and decomposed in each preassigned time period discretization. Problems are solved using strongly continuous semi-groups theory and Laplace transformation. A solution matches at the adjacent layers interfaces. Strongly continuous semi-groups theory used to compute the optimal control functional at the specific depth inside biological body. Mathematical simulations for a thermal therapy in the presence of internal tumor and external laser heat source are given to investigate the method's efficiency. The proposed efficient method confirms both practical and theoretical approaches.

Speaker Biography

Alaeddin Malek is currently working in private practice as a Tarbiat Modares University Tehran, Iran. He is the author of Over Research Publications, in peer-reviewed journals.

e: mala@modares.ac.ir

 Notes: